

## Pre- Kindergarten

### E2 Writing

Preschool children should have opportunities to experiment with writing materials everyday. As their fine motor skills develop their beginning “texts” move from scribbles, to drawings, to scribble-like letters, and finally to familiar words and phrases. They gain exposure to the mechanics of writing by having their own stories recorded by others. They come to appreciate the power and beauty of written language when they understand that print carries meaning.

#### **E2a: Habits and Processes**

Learning to speak and write begins with opportunities to engage in conversations with families, other young children, and adults. Preschool children must have multiple opportunities to experiment with using symbols, letters, and a variety of writing materials.

**E2a1:** The student creates messages by drawing, dictating, and using emergent writing.

**E2a2:** The student develops competence in the use of writing materials.

#### **E2b: Writing Purposes and Resulting Genres**

Learning to write for and speak with others begins with meaningful verbal and written correspondence with families, friends, and teachers. Young children use words and visual representations to help adults understand their needs, recount events, enter into and participate in play with others, create imaginative stories, ask questions, express and understand feelings, and solve problems. Preschool children need to hear language being used for different

purposes; and they need an environment that supports the use of authentic oral and written language.

**E2b1:** The student demonstrates an understanding of the need to express their ideas in writing.

**E2b2:** The student writes and speaks for a variety of audiences and purposes.

#### **E2c. Language Use and Conventions**

Children naturally acquire numerous grammatical rules as they listen to and use language in daily conversations. They become aware of the rhythm, cadence, and structure of our language as they engage in meaningful discussion with responsive adults. An understanding of how language is used in various social settings is an important foundation for learning the conventions of vocabulary and grammar.

**E2c1:** The student begins to experiment with basic writing conventions such as grasp, body and paper positioning, and writing progression.

**E2c2:** The student listens to and experiments with the rhythm, cadence, and structure of language through listening to and experimenting with oral language, as well as, an exposure to written language.